THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9374. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1781.

EDINBURGH, *September* 26. 1781.

BRESLAW's NEW DECEPTIONS AND EXPERIMENTS, AND Miss ROSAMOND's LECTURE ON HEADS,

With several NEW FAVOURITE SONGS,

Will be performed at *St Mary's Chapel*, Niddry's Wynd, To-Morrow, being THURSDAY the 27th, and on FRIDAY next the 28th inst. in the Evenings:—To begin precisely at Seven o'clock.

PART I.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit his new-invented MAGICAL CARD DECEPTIONS; particularly, he will COMMAND a CARD to FLY FROM UNDER ANY PERSON's FOOT ON THE TABLE, at *Three Yards Distance*; and likewise several REMARKABLE PIECES OF MONEY TO DANCE BY THEMSELVES ON THE TABLE, *a-la-mode Monsieurs Vestris*.

PART II.

The Company will be entertained with several Select Pieces of MUSIC, and two New FAVOURITE SONGS by a YOUNG LADY.

PART III.

The Celebrated Miss ROSAMOND will deliver a SATIRICAL LECTURE ON HEADS, in a most surprising manner.

PART IV.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit with his New-invented MECHANICAL WATCHES, Sympathetic Bell, Caskets, Silver Medals, Gold Boxes, Dice, Numbers, Silver Machineries, &c. &c.

The whole to conclude with A NEW GRAND APPARATUS and EXPERIMENTS.

The room will be elegantly illuminated.

Tickets to be had at Mr INNES's (formerly Mrs STEELE's) Shop, opposite Bridge-street.

Places to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some Deceptions on Cards, Money, &c. by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mrs Lindsay's, opposite Bridge-street, first land below the Tron-church, 3d door.

From the London Papers, Sept. 21.

Amsterdam, Sept. 13. The affair of the Duke of Brunswick, which seemed to have entirely subsided, is now revived, and the declaration of Mr Van Lynden, for declining the embassy to Vienna, has once more awakened the attention of the public on this subject. The following is given out publicly as the remonstrance of the Quarter of Westergo:

"The Deputies of the Quarter of Westergo think it indispensibly necessary for them, in the present critical situation of public affairs, to represent to the other Quarters, in the most serious manner, that it is sufficiently known to every member of the state, that there now reigns amongst the inhabitants of all ranks a mistrust and general dissatisfaction concerning the superior administration of affairs, and especially of the negligence remarkable in the navy department. The sending out single ships, the destruction of our naval force, a few days before England had publicly declared war against the Republic,—with other previous and subsequent circumstances, seem to have greatly contributed to that mistrust and dissatisfaction which gave rise to an almost general hatred for the person and administration of the Duke of Brunswick, who, as private Counsellor of his Highness the Stadtholder, is suspected as the chief cause of the maladministration of affairs. From such mistrust and dissatisfaction on the part of the good inhabitants, the most dangerous consequences may arise to the prejudice of public peace, and the constitution of this nation, a misfortune which it is the duty of every well meaning regent, by all the means in his power, to prevent. The said Quarter therefore queries, Whether it would not be proper to lay before the Hereditary Stadtholder the afore-mentioned observation, and signify to him that their High Mightinesses, in order to obviate the aforesaid evils, think it their duty to supplicate his Highness, in the most affectionate and earnest manner, that he would be pleased to persuade the Duke of Brunswick, by the most efficacious means, not to interfere any more in the administration of affairs, but on the contrary, to leave the dominions of the Republic?"

On the 9th inst. the following Memorial was presented to the States by the Prussian Minister:

"*High and Mighty Lords*,

"Her Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, having found the declaration published by the King of Prussia on the 30th of April, concerning the navigation and trade of his subjects during the present war, to coincide with the principles laid out in her Imperial Majesty's rescript of February 20, 1780; caused a formal act to be concluded and signed by their respective Majesties at Petersburgh, on the 8th of May last. The underwritten Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Prussia, has received orders from his Court to acquaint their High Mightinesses with the said act of May 8th, the intent and meaning of which is to strengthen that benevolent plan of impartiality and freedom of trade and navigation of the neutral powers.

"The King presumes, from the friendship and equity of their High Mightinesses, that they will look on this information as a proof of his confidence, that they will readily acknowledge the justice and friendly intent of the said act, and enforce the commands laid on the officers and commanders of their ships, as also their privateers, not to infringe on the rights and liberties of Prussian navigators, as being subjects of a neutral power; whilst his Majesty, on his part, will use the same attention and vigilance, that his subjects may carry on no illicit trade likely to prejudice either of the belligerent powers.

(Signed) "DE THULE MEYER."

LONDON.

The last advices from Vienna bring an account of the following circumstance, that happened in the district of Holstein in the course of the last month, which carries with it the most interesting indications of generosity in all the parties concerned:—In the month of August the young Count de Stolberg, a student in the University of Keil, and a young Nobleman of a gay and dissipated life, had a dispute with one of the sons of the Bailiff of Eichsfield, a youth belonging to the same University. Women or play were supposed to have produced it, though the true cause has not yet transpired. The parties met, and the Count de Stolberg was killed. The Bailiff was in the greatest agonies for the fate of his son, who was apprehended for the murder, when he received the following letter from the Comte Christien Stolberg, the surviving brother of the deceased:

SIR,

"IT is with sincere condolance that I seize the earliest opportunity of offering you my hand. I consider you as justly entitled to commiseration. I hope I shall console you, by assuring you, in the most sincere manner, that there does not a spark of resentment remain in my heart towards your unfortunate son, whose hand deprived my dear brother of his life. I assure you, Sir, in my own person, and in that of my brothers and sisters, that we have taken, and shall continue to take, every possible means in our power to mitigate the misfortunes of your son. If his sentence should ultimately turn out contrary to what we all wish, and to what, from the known clemency of the Judges, there is every reason to expect, in that case we shall use every effort to procure lenity from his Majesty; and assuredly his Majesty will not turn a deaf ear to our entreaties. Unhappy father! my feelings compel me to address these few words of comfort to you. I intreat you most earnestly to rely on my assurances. But, alas! this consolation will be light indeed, if I should afterwards prove unable to accompany it with that alone which can give you perfect security. Don't think harshly of your son for an event which ought not to have had so fatal an issue. Permit me to soften my own concern, by informing you, that I have read one of the letters of this young man, replete with sentiments which a generous heart could alone have dictated, and which drew tears of compassion from my eyes. The ways of Heaven, however, are inextricable: they lead us to happiness by various passages. The veil will one day be withdrawn, and perhaps, strange as it may appear, we shall mutually have cause to rejoice in the transaction which has recently taken place between your son and my brother.

"They were two young men in the flower of their age, each exposed to a thousand dangers and temptations, which, possibly, the one could only have avoided by an extraordinary death, and the other may, by the commission of a violent action, be led into a serious reflection of his own conduct. Neither of them thought of murdering the other, nor had they ever harboured the least spark of malice in their hearts. The last words of my dying brother were, "intercede for the pardon of him who has wounded me." This request of our brother engages us warmly to interest ourselves for your son, whose lot, in this affair, has hitherto been the mildest. May God afford you consolation! and grant that your son, after having been the cause of these severe afflictions, may one day comfort you by the sincerity of his repentance, and the regularity of his conduct! and may he graciously vouchsafe to erase from your mind every recollection of this fatal event.

CHRISTIEN, COMTE DE STOLBERG."

The French have made as strong an alliance with the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, as we have with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. They have given him the German regiment in their service, heretofore known by the name of Royal Baviere, but which has lately been changed for that of Hesse-Darmstadt, changing, at the same time, their uniform and colours, and taking an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the Landgrave. The ceremony on the occasion was brilliantly superb, and was performed at Nancy in Lorrain, where the regiment is now in garrison: It is still to continue in the French service.

Great preparations are actually making at Vienna, for the reception of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Russia, who are shortly expected in that capital. The apartments in which their Imperial Highnesses are to reside, are to be hung with superb tapestry of the Gobeline manufactory, which the Emperor received as a present from the King of France, the first time he visited that monarch; and a coach is now building for the illustrious travellers, which is to surpass in magnificence any thing of the kind ever made in Germany. It is said also, that six Austrian regiments are to march to the frontiers of Austrian Poland, to receive their Imperial Highnesses; and that, at regulated distances, other regiments are to be stationed, to serve as guards, as long as the Imperial guests may think proper to sojourn within the district of each regiment's cantonments. Count Brigido, President of the regency of Austrian Poland, has been already appointed to receive their Highnesses on the frontiers; and he is to keep open table, and to entertain them with balls, concerts, and plays; for which purpose a company has been engaged, and is to travel in the suite of the Count to Vienna.

A rate of one penny in the pound is now collecting in the different parishes in the county of Middlesex, to make good the damages sustained by individuals in the riots of June 1780, who have brought actions, and recovered of the county.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 2.

"The dearth of news, at a time when the sea is covered with formidable fleets and squadrons, is rather a singular circumstance; these great armaments appear to be kept at sea, as if for the sole purpose of exercising the men, and accustoming them to manœuvres. We have not as yet had any positive account of the landing of the Duc de Crillon, in Minorca. It is said, that, on the 16th. he appeared off Majorca, and that on the 20th he effected a landing in Minorca, but this is still but a report. However, this is certain, that the Courts of Madrid and Versailles have adopted new views, with respect to the reduction of the island. The Duke's army is to be reinforced with 11,000 men, eight complete battalions are to be sent from France, and five thousand Spaniards are to be embarked for the same expedition from Barcelona. Probably the original plan, which was merely to block up Fort St Philip, has been laid aside; and now the two Courts may have resolved to carry on the siege regularly, or even attempt to storm it.

"They talk here of great preparations for the East Indies: It is said that 6000 men are to be sent out for that part of the world, under the command of Mons. de Bussy, and that four sail of the line are to convoy them.

"If our grand fleets are doing nothing, our privateers are far from being idle. The Chardon, belonging to Dunkirk, is just arrived at Morlaix with nine ransomers on board, they are bound for near 4000 guineas. Exclusive of this success, the Chardon has been fortunate enough to take six other ships, laden chiefly with provisions, and has sent them into Cherbourg."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 7.

"There is undoubtedly something of the greatest moment on the tapis at the Court of Vienna; and the Ministers for foreign affairs have been uncommonly busy since the arrival of an express from one of our Ambassadors. The Chancery of State sits daily, with very little interruption. It is generally believed that a general peace is the great object our monarch has in view. This much, however, is certain, that the greatest number of couriers that are dispatched from our Court, take the roads chiefly of Petersburgh, Paris, Madrid, and London: But still the Emperor does not depend solely on negociations. At Court he seems to pant for peace; view him in the country, he appears to breathe nothing but war. He has camps formed in different parts of his dominions, and keeps his men to as strict duty as if he was actually in a state of hostilities with some of his neighbours.

"Immediately after his last return from France, he set out for Pesth, accompanied by General Brown. He just refreshed himself, and went to the camp. The *generale* was beat at midnight; at two in the morning the whole army, horse and foot, were under arms; at five, the indefatigable monarch reviewed them, and afterwards made them go through a variety of military manœuvres, and the troops were not dismissed to their tents till twelve o'clock; the Emperor remained on the ground the whole time, and appeared the most active man in his army.

"From Pesth, in Hungary, his Majesty set off, without delay, attended by his brother Maximilian, and several general officers, for Luxemburgh, in order to visit the camp at Munckendorff, and review the army, just as he had that in Hungary.—Upon the whole, if we can trust to appearances, Europe will shortly be at peace, or the flames of war will be kindled from Archangel to the Tagus."

Extract of a letter from Hythe, in Kent, Sept. 18.

"Yesterday in the afternoon, we heard a very heavy fire for about an hour, and towards the evening a fishing smack came in, the master of which says, that there had been a smart engagement between a Dutch frigate and a large English privateer, in which the former received several shot in her hull just below the surface of the water, by which in two minutes she sunk; that part of the crew were taken up by the privateer, the rest were drowned. This is the same frigate, we imagine, which has been cruizing on our coast for several days, but we do not hear she had taken a prize."

New Light-houses on Wicklow Head, in the Irish Channel; published by order of the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue having caused two new light-houses to be built on Wicklow Head, for avoiding the dangerous range of land-banks that stretch along the coast of the counties of Wexford and Wicklow, and the Board intending to fix the lights in those houses, and to keep them thereafter constantly lighted from sun-set to sun-rise, throughout the year; the following is published for the information of all navigators:

Those two light-houses are erected on the coast of Wicklow, the eastermost on the Saddle of Wicklow Head, the other on the Long Hill, bearing from each other W. N. W. and E. S. E. distant one quarter of a mile, the westermost so elevated as to be seen distinctly above the other.

On the upper floor of each house there is a space of five parts out of eight glazed for a lantern, which takes in every necessary sea view, and will be lighted with candles, assisted by reflecting glasses.

Ships coming up the Channel, bound to Dublin, through Wicklow Swash, must not bring the lights to the northward of N. by N. W. until they bring Wicklow Swash open, which they will know by the lights drawing near into one.

With the wind to the westward, and flood tide, they may stand in with the lights somewhat open to the southward, and with a northerly wind they may bring them a long way open to the northward.

With the wind to the southward, or eastward, the lights are to be brought into one; they will then bear W. N. W. In this direction ships may boldly sail into the Swash, where they will have 14, 22, 10, to 6 fathom water, as they draw near the shore.

In dark and hazy weather, ships must not come nearer to the banks than 20 fathom water, as they rise suddenly from that depth inwards.

N. B. By day, the Great Sugar Loaf must be kept a large sail's breadth open with Wicklow Head.

The north end of Arklow bank bears from Wicklow Head S. half E. When the Great Sugar Loaf will appear in the center between the two light-houses, Wicklow Head will then bear N. half E. distant about two leagues and a half; there will be no more than eight feet water at one hour's flood.

In standing to the northward without the banks, mariners must be careful to avoid the Codling Patch, (a dangerous bank with little water, and rapid and deceitful tides;) this bank bears from the light of Wicklow N. E. half E. distant about three leagues and a half; and from the light of Howth S. half E. here the tide of ebb sets strong in shore.

The banks to the northward of the Codling Patch being marked with buoys by day, and having the light of Howth for their government by night, render any description here unnecessary, as a multiplicity of matter may confuse, rather than inform the stranger; but at the same time it is necessary to observe, that ships are not to attempt by night to stand into the bay of Dublin, until they bring the light of Howth to bear N. N. W. half W. then they will be to the northward of the Kish.

N. B. These are all compass course.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Sept.* 22.

St James's, September 22.

THIS day, being the anniverſary of their Majeſties Coronation, the Park and Tower guns were fired at noon, and in the evening there were illuminations, and other public demonſtrations of joy.

Whitehall, Sept. 22. 1781.

CAPITULATION of the Iſland of Tobago, received from Lieutenant Governor Ferguſon.

[TRANSLATION.]

CAPITULATION of the Iſland of Tobago, between the Count de Graſſe, commanding the naval forces of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the Marquis de Boville, Commandant General of the French Windward Iſlands in America, on the one part, and the Honourable George Ferguſon, Eſq; Commander in Chief of the Iſland of Tobago, and the Honourable Major Stanhope, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's forces in the ſaid iſland, on the other part.

ART. I. The Governor, Staff, and other officers of the troops, and ſoldiers of the garriſon of the Iſland of Tobago, ſhall march out of the redoubt and forts with the honours of war, and ſhall afterwards lay down their arms, the officers excepted.

II. The officers and troops ſhall be afterwards ſent to France, except ſuch officers as ſhall have permiſſion from the French General to remain in the windward Iſlands of America upon their parole.

The wives and children of the troops ſhall follow the ſame deſtination.

III. The inhabitants of the iſland ſhall preſerve their civil government, laws, cuſtoms, and ordinances; and the ſame perſons who now adminiſter juſtice ſhall be continued in their functions until the peace, as long as they conduct themſelves properly.

The Court of Chancery ſhall be held by the members of the Council, in the form eſtabliſhed by the laws, cuſtoms, and ordinances, under which the iſland is governed, until the peace; but the appeals from the ſaid Court ſhall be made to the Council of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

IV. The inhabitants in general of the ſaid iſland, and the clergy ſhall be protected in the enjoyment of their eſtates, and of every thing in their poſſeſſion, of whatſoever nature it may be, as well as of their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions. They ſhall have the free exerciſe of their religion, and the clergy ſhall enjoy their benefices.

The free negroes and mulattoes ſhall be maintained in their liberty; but no ſlave ſhall be franchiſed in future without permiſſion from the Governor General, conformable to the cuſtoms eſtabliſhed in the French colonies.

V. The inhabitants ſhall pay no other taxes to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty than they paid to his Britannic Majeſty.

The expences attending the adminiſtration of juſtice, the allowances to the clergy, and other ordinary charges, to be defrayed by the colony.

Merchandizes exported from the colony ſhall pay the ſame duties to the revenue as are paid in the French colonies. The duties on entry ſhall be the ſame.

The inhabitants ſhall enjoy all the commercial privileges granted to the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in his Windward Iſlands in America.

VI. The inhabitants ſhal not be liable to pay the contribution of 1200 half Joannes required and agreed to by the proviſional capitulation; but the colony ſhall be at the expence of reconſtructing the buildings which were burnt during the ſiege, ſo that the inhabitants to whom they belonged will only contribute their quota of the ſaid re-conſtruction, ſo that the whole amount do not exceed 1200 half Joes.

VII. The effects, and particularly the ſlaves, belonging to the inhabitants of this colony, which may have been [illegible] can be recovered, ſhall be reſtored.

Thoſe which have been carried on board any of the ſhips belonging to the French ſquadron, ſhall be landed, and delivered into the hands of the Provoſt Marſhal.

N. B. The veſſels, and effects on board of them, which were taken before the iſland ſurrendered, or after, not comprehended in this article.

VIII. The ſhips, veſſels, and droghers belonging to the inhabitants of this iſland, ſhall remain their private property; but Engliſh veſſels, owned by perſons in Europe, or in the Engliſh iſlands, ſhall be faithfully given up, and ſurrendered to the French Governor.

IX. The inhabitants who are abſent, even thoſe in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the poſſeſſion and enjoyment of their property, which may be managed by their attornies.

X. The inhabitants ſhall be obliged to provide lodgings for the troops, only in caſes of indiſpenſible neceſſity, as is the uſtom in the French iſlands, the King lodging them in general at his own expence, or in buildings that belong to him.

XI. They ſhall be obliged to furniſh negroes to work upon e fortifications, or in any other work relative to the King's rvice, to the amount of 400; and the ſaid negroes ſhall be aintained at the King's expence, while they are ſo employed.

XII. The inhabitants ſhall take the oath of fidelity to his oſt Chriſtian Majeſty, before the French Governor of the nd of Tobago, within the ſpace of two days, under the pe- ty of forfeiting their property.

But thoſe inhabitants, and particularly widows, who, on ac- nt of ſickneſs, abſence, or any other impediment, cannot ſo within the time limited, ſhall have a delay allowed them, ich ſhall be ſignified to them.

XIII. The inhabitants ſhall obſerve a ſtrict neutrali y, and l not be forced to take up arms againſt his Britan ic Ma- y, nor againſt any other power.

n conſequence of which, they ſhall carry all their ar ns to chief reſidence, where they ſhall be depoſited in the King's azines, except ſuch as the Juſtices of the Peace ſhall think ſſary on each eſtate to preſerve order among the negroes; he Juſtices of the Peace ſhall anſwer in perſon for any im- er uſe that may be made of them, contrary to the tenor of capitulation; and they ſhall tranſmit to the French Go- or within a certain time which ſhall be preſcribed to them, , under their own ſignatures, of the arms which ſhall have left with the inhabitants in their reſpective diſtricts.

IV. The inhabitants of the iſland which were not actual- y their employments, in the ſervice of his Britannic Ma- ſhall not be reputed priſoners of war.

V. Merchant ſhips coming from England, or from any ſtate whatſoever, belonging to the inhabitants or mer- s of the iſland of Tobago, ſhall be received into the ports of the ſaid colony, during the ſpace of ſix months, without being confiſcated, and ſhall be reputed the property of the ſaid inhabitants or merchants.

Reſerving after that time to the French Governor the right of judging of the property of the ſaid veſſels, in conſideration of the diſtant places from whence they ſhall have come. But the ſaid inhabitants or merchants ſhall make a declaration to the director of the revenue of the veſſels which may be or ar conſigned to them, either ſingly or in partnerſhip, within the ſpace of one month.

N. B. Extended to two months.

XVI. The inhabitants in general ſhall be allowed to diſpoſe freely of their eſtates perſonal or real, in the enjoyment of which they are maintained, and conſequently to ſell or alienate them, as they ſhall think fit.

They may diſpoſe equally of their revenues, and may ſend their children to England, or elſewhere, to be educated, and receive them back again.

XVII. All the artillery, the implements, and things thereto belonging, all the arms in general, gun powder, proviſions, and generally all effects whatſoever, buildings, moveables, and immoveables, belonging to the King of England, ſhall be given up to the General of the troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; inventories ſhall be taken thereof, and the delivery ſhall be made with as little delay as poſſible.

Individuals, who ſhall withhold any of the effects above mentioned, or any part thereof, or who ſhall not give in an account of them within the ſpace of fifteen days, ſhall be proceeded againſt with ſeverity.

XVIII. The inhabitants who ſhall have any Engliſh ſoldiers or ſailors in their houſes, ſhall be obliged to give information of them in the ſpace of four days, under the penalty of one hundred half Johannes; and thoſe who ſhall favour their eſcape ſhall be proceeded againſt with ſeverity.

At Tobago the ſeeond of June, 1781.

Le Marquis de Bouille. *Le Comte de Graſſe.*

Geo. Ferguſon

H. F. R. Stanhope, Major 86th regiment to what relates to the troops only.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Sept.* 21.

The Lord Muſkerry, Flynn, from Cork to Briſtol, is taken by a French privateer, and ſent for France.

The Expedition, Rennie, from Madeira to Quebec, was taken the 18th of June, in the Gulph of St Lawrence, by the Hawke privateer, Thompſon, of Salem, and ſent in there.

The N. S. do Carmo St Domingo, Carros, from Peterſburgh to Liſbon, is got on ſhore about eight miles above Copenhagen, the cargo is likely to be ſaved; but it is feared the ſhip will be loſt.

Extract of a letter from Captain Hall, of the Vernon tranſport, dated Cork, 10th Sept. We ſailed from Halifax with Admiral Hughes on board, under convoy of the Charleſtown, Vulture, and Allegiance ſloops, with a fleet of 16 ſail, for Spaniſh River, to load coals for the army; on the 21ſt July we arrived off Spaniſh River, where we met with two French frigates, one of 40 guns, the other of 36; the fleet got in ſafe, but we came to action; the Vernon received each of their firſt broadſides, which diſabled her much in maſts, rigging, &c. The Charleſtown then engaged very ſmartly, and the action continued three glaſſes and twenty minutes, when the enemy ſheered off, leaving us very much ſhattered; the brave Captain Evans of the Charleſtown, and eight people, were killed, and fourteen wounded; the Vulture had one killed and two wounded; the Vernon had ſix killed and ſeven wounded.

The William, Huxley, from Briſtol, is arrived at Liverpool, after being taken off St David's Head by a lugger, Patt Dowling maſter, and ranſomed for 900 guineas; ſhe had taken ſeveral others.

Liverpool, 17. The Kitty, Clough, is arrived at Kinſale from Jamaica; ſhe ſailed the 20th of July, came through the Windward Paſſage, fell in with ſeven or eight ſhips, part of the Jamaica fleet, the reſt had bore away for the Gulph; they left Jamaica the 1ſt of July. The Kitty, Clough, brought into Kinſale with her a French prize, which ſhe took out of a fleet of fourteen ſail, from St Domingo for Marſeilles: ſhe is loaded with 155 tierces, and 449 bags of coffee, 99 hogſheads and 5 tierces of ſugar, 10 caſks of indigo, and 43 barrels of clayed ſugar.

The Jenny, Simpſon, from New York to Newfoundland, is retaken and carried into Newfoundland, and there condemned and ſold.

The Ann, Webſter, from New York to Liſbon, was taken by a rebel privateer, and retaken by the America man of war, and ordered by the Admiral round to Halifax, and ſold there.

The Lively letter of marque of Leith has taken the Becky and Harriot, Grinnel, and the Four Friends, Gibbon, both from Amſterdam to Boſton.

The Valiant, Kirby, prize to the Enterprize of Liverpool, was retook the 4th inſtant off Waterford, and ſet on fire by a cutter of 16 guns, and a lugger of 10 ditto; the next day they took a brig from Glaſgow to Liverpool, a packet from Cork to Briſtol, and a brig from Liverpool to Waterford.

Admiral Rodney arrived at Cork on Sunday laſt, from the Weſt Indies, in the Gibraltar man of war; ſailed in company with the fleet, and parted with them 300 leagues to the northward of the iſlands, all well.

The Commodore Hood, Richards, from New York, arrived at Falmouth; in lat. 41. N. long. 62. W. ſpoke the brig Peggy, Captain Getſteers, from New York to Liſbon, with a fair wind, all well.

The Anna Maria, Swan, ſaid to be burnt, was ſafe at Montego-Bay.

Liverpool, 19. Arrived the Pilgrim, Downs, ſhe ſpoke the Barbara, Parry, from St Lucia, off Point Linas, waiting for a pilot, and is expected round to-morrow; alſo ſays, two or three other ſhips were in company, but could not tell what they were.

The Admiral Edwards privateer, Ford, arrived at Dartmouth the 17th inſt. On the 24th of Auguſt ſpoke the New York fleet, under convoy of the Centurion of 50 guns, and Camel ſloop of war, the iſland of Teſſara diſtance four leagues; ſame day ſpoke with the Admiral Digby, Captain Steele, in Teſſara Road; about three or four ſail parted from the convoy two days before.

The Papillon, a prize, from Rochelle to Boſton, with ſalt, taken by the Swallow privateer of Guernſey, is arrived at Plymouth.

The Abby, Myles, from Youghall, arrived at Poole, was ranſomed for 100 guineas about three leagues from Ireland, by a French privateer of 10 guns and 100 men, which had taken thirty ſail on that coaſt this cruize.

The Fly, Mather, from Jamaica to Briſtol, was taken the 2d of March by the Alert privateer.

Plymouth, 16. Paſſed by Admiral Darby's fleet.

From the London Papers, Sept. 22.

Paris, Sept. 10. A courier diſpatched from Madrid the 20th of Auguſt by the Ambaſſador of France, brings advice, that the King's ſhips l'Illuſtre and le Saint Michel, were arrived at Cadiz, after having eſcorted as far as the Tercere iſlands the convoy gone to the Weſt and Eaſt-Indies, which they left in good ſtate, with two frigates to accompany the former, and one the latter, the whole length of their voyage. The ſhips above mentioned were returning to our ports, when they were informed by three neutral veſſels, that Admiral Darby was on the coaſt of Galicia; ſo, as they could not paſs Cape Finiſterre without the riſk of falling in with the Engliſh fleet, they turned back, and went to Cadiz.

We are much ſurprized, that this courier has brought no news, concerning the expedition againſt Minorca.

LONDON.

This day arrived the mails from France and Flanders, but brought nothing material.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received at Lord George Germain's office from St Lucia, which were immediately ſent off to his Majeſty, but it is ſaid contain nothing new. They were brought over in the Sally, Capt. Kowan, who is arrived at Liverpool, and parted company with the Golden Lyon, Ewing, off the iſland of Jaſman.

It was this day confidently reported, in contradiction to what has been ſo frequently aſſerted in the morning papers, that the combined fleets are not gone into Breſt, but are cruiſing to the weſtward of Uſhant, by their poſition covering the harbour of Breſt and the entrance into the Bay of Biſcay; they are ſaid to ſpread eight leagues at ſea.

This day came on at Guildhall, the election of a repreſentative for the city of London, in the room of the late Mr Alderman Hayley. The Court was opened about one o'clock, and after the uſual formalities, the names of the ſeveral Aldermen were put up, when the Lord Mayor and Mr Alderman Clark appeared as the only candidates. On the holding up of hands, the ſhow appeared in favour of the Lord Mayor; but the Sheriffs being deſirous of acting in ſuch a manner as ſhould not bring the leaſt imputation upon their partiality, requeſted the Livery to hold up their hands a ſecond time, when the majority appearing for the Lord Mayor, he was declared duly elected. A poll, however, was demanded by the friends of Mr Clark, which began at three, and cloſed at five, when the numbers were as follows:

Lord Mayor,	—	—	284
Alderman Clark,	—	—	273

While the names of the ſeveral Aldermen were putting up in nomination, juſt as they came to Mr Woolridge's name, that gentleman ſtepped forward, and was beginning to harangue the Livery reſpecting his intention to reſign his gown; but being interrupted in the midſt of his ſpeech, he ſat down, and that matter remains as yet unſettled.

All our convoys come north about; even the Eaſt-Indiamen do not ſhape their courſe for England and Ireland till they are very far up to the north, ſo that our grand fleet is by this time between our returning commerce and the enemy.

Admiral Darby's cruize is to continue till the latter end of next month, unleſs ſome particular circumſtances ſhould occur to make his keeping the ſea longer neceſſary.

Forty guineas per cent. inſurance was offered and refuſed laſt night, on ſeveral of the homeward-bound Weſt India ſhips.

The Ruſſian navy now on foot, with the ſhips in actual commiſſion, are twenty-four ſail of the line, five 50 gun ſhips, and twelve frigates; this force is under the command of four Admirals.

A private letter from Madrid ſays, that on Tueſday the 28th ult. his Excellency the French Ambaſſador was groſsly inſulted by a mob, on his return to his hotel from Ildephonſo, and that they were proceeding to aſſault his perſon, threatening to break his carriage, &c. when parties of horſe and foot ſoldiers came to his relief. The mob fled, and ſome of the ſuppoſed ringleaders were made priſoners.

A private letter of the ſame date, and from the ſame place, ſays, "We were much ſurprized to read in the Engliſh, French, and Dutch papers, that our Court had acknowledged the Independence of America, and entered into a treaty with them, offenſive and defenſive, and had ſupplied their agents with large ſums of money, on Congreſs ſecurity. From my ſtation in life, I am compelled to live at Court, and can affirm that the whole of the report is baſely erroneous."

From Madrid we learn, that on the 12th ult. a fire broke out in the ſtore houſes belonging to the dock-yard of Meſſ. Phillip and Juan de Mentres, at Bilboa, which burnt for ſeveral hours before it could be got under, there being a great quantity of pitch, tar, hemp, varniſh of pine, &c. therein, which were all conſumed.——The damages computed at 28,000 l. Engliſh money, but how it happened, there could be no account given.

One principal cauſe of Sir George Rodney's return is ſaid to be his diſſatisfaction at not receiving more accurate accounts of the ſtrength of the enemy, without which an Admiral muſt always act with a very great degree of hazard to his fleet, as being obliged to make detachments according to the orders he receives from home, he expoſes both the main body, and the detachments from his fleet, to be taken by the enemy, if their force is greatly ſuperior to that deſigned by him to meet them.

By adverſe winds, Sir George Rodney was ſeven days on the Iriſh coaſt, before he was able to make his port, in all which time he ſaw nothing of the combined fleets. Sir George Rodney ſailed in convoy with the Leeward Iſland fleet, and quitted them in the latitude of the Bahama Iſlands, and expected the arrival of the fleet to be eight or ten days later than himſelf.

General Vaughan, late Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's land forces in the Weſt Indies, is not yet arrived.

The Gibraltar man of war, of 80 guns, which brought home Admiral Rodney, has ſailed in order to join Admiral Darby.

The command of the Goliah, a new ſhip of 74 guns, juſt ready to launch at Deptford, is given to Sir Richard Pearſon of the Arethuſa, who ſo valiantly fought the Serapis of 44 guns againſt Paul Jones.

——— Fiſher, Eſq; is appointed by Lord George Germaine his Secretary, in the room of Benjamin Thompſon, Eſq; who reſigned on his going as a Colonel to America.

Lord Sandwich's naval militia plan is in ſuch forwardneſs, that it is thought it will be introduced into Parliament early the enſuing ſeſſion.

Whatever other ſignals may be common between the combined and our fleets, there ſeems to be one in which they uniformly agree, and that is the ſignal for the one's going in whenever the other goes out. At this rate we muſt conſider the preſent as a rivalſhip between the two nations, which can longeſt ſupport the expence of a conteſt, as both ſeem determined not to hazard their navies in a fair engagement.

In a miſer's cheſt, lately deceaſed, was a ſmall parcel directed to his heir, which, when opened, was found to contain the following words fairly written:——"FARTHINGS are the "ſeeds of Guineas, growing by gentle gradation into Pence, "Shillings, Pounds, Thouſands, Tens of Thouſands, and "Millions:——They are the *ſemina* of wealth, and may be "compared to *ſeconds* of time, which generate years, centu- "ries, and even Eternity itſelf."

The report that the Ruſſian ſquadron had ſailed to the relief

of Minorca proves to have been entirely groundleſs, the laſt advices from Peterſburgh, received this day, ſtating the following article:—

"*July* 8. The ſquadron under the command of the Bri-
"gadier *Polyben*, after having cruized ſome time in the Me-
"diterranean, have returned to the port of Crouſtadt, all in
"good condition."

The diſpatches from Lord Cornwallis have been ſo long in reaching London, that Miniſtry begin to be alarmed; but the firſt fair wind, if the ſhip is not taken, muſt certainly bring his Lordſhip's letters.

Should the French and American armies make a ſerious attack upon New York, it is not unlikely that the iſſue of that enterprize would be followed by overtures of peace on one ſide or the other; for, ſhould they prove ſucceſsful, our army at New York would be reduced to the neceſſity of accepting any terms of capitulation offered. Should the enemy be in ſufficient force by ſea to blocade the place, and if they meet with an overthrow of their main army, they will not ſo eaſily recruit their force as they have done in the interior countries.

A perſon, who left Dunkirk a few days ago, informs us, they are now fitting out from that port 22 privateers, from 8 to 18 guns; that they are all in great forwardneſs, and ſeveral of them will ſail for the Engliſh coaſt in a very ſhort time.

Mr Perreau, a merchant in Dunkirk, owner of the privateer commanded by the famous Captain Fall, has gained upwards of 50,000l. by the ſale of the prizes taken by that ſucceſsful commander.

On Monday the 2d inſtant, the Bienfaiſant, Captain Kelly, of 20 ſix-pounders, formerly the Engliſh cutter called the Roebuck, arrived in the port of Dunkirk from a three months cruize, on the Scotch and Iriſh coaſt, during which time ſhe took 73 ſhips of different ſizes; ſhe had 25 ranſomers on board; her prizes, including the ranſomers, are valued at 150,000 l.

Captain Kelly, the ſucceſsful commander of the Roebuck, is to ſail again in a few weeks for the Engliſh or Iriſh coaſt, in a large privateer of 24 nine-pounders, called the Cow; ſhe is now at Oſtend harbour, and will be brought round to Dunkirk very ſoon. It is to be hoped the King's frigates will keep a ſharp look-out, and introduce this *honeſt* Iriſhman, and his piratical Cow, into an Engliſh port. Their barbarous treatment of the crew of the Hope cutter, in refuſing them quarter, will doubtleſs be remembered by our honeſt countrymen, and brave tars.

A gentleman who arrived in town laſt night from Sheerneſs at Chatham, and who viſited the wounded men belonging to Admiral Parker's fleet, who are at ſick quarters and in the infirmary, ſays, that the major part of the brave fellows are in a fair way of recovery, and that but very few have died, owing to the great care and tenderneſs given them by all who are confined in their care.

Mrs Yates has been ſo much indiſpoſed ſince laſt ſeaſon, and is ſtill very weak at preſent, that had ſhe not been under articles to the Covent-Garden Manager, we hear this great actreſs would never more have appeared on the ſtage, which however ſeems to portends bidding an eternal adieu to the latter end of this winter.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 15.

"After the meeting of the Foreign Miniſters laſt night broke up, there was a report, that the States of Holland had agreed to enter into a treaty for a ſeparate peace with Great Britain, on the mediation of the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh. If ſuch ſhould be the caſe, the States of Holland will be conſidered in every reſpect as the common enemy to the Houſe of Bourbon."

Extract of a letter from Captain Drew, of the brig Samuel, dated 27th of July, off St Jago, on the coaſt of Cuba.

"I take this opportunity to acquaint you of my ſailing with convoy from Jamaica, on the 6th of July, and that we unfortunately parted from them on the 20th. The brig ſails exceeding heavy, but a great many of the ſhips parted prior to us. We are now attempting to get through the paſſage, but fear we ſhall not ſucceed. The lee currents run very ſtrong; therefore, if we cannot get to windward in the courſe of a few days, we ſhall bear away for the Gulph. There is a ſnow in company, called the Mary, bound to Briſtol. You will receive this by the Mary Clough, a running ſhip bound for Liverpool."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, September 26.

"When the Conſtantine, which left Jamaica a ſecond time the 1ſt July, ſailed for England, the following ſhips were ordered and ſuppoſed to have run it, upon the convoy ordering the fleet to put back, in conſequence of the Fox having diſperſed Monſ. De Graſſe off the Cape:

"The Kitty, Cleugh, arrived at Liverpool, laſt from Cork, with her prize.

"The Donald, arrived at Glaſgow.

"The Mercy, Kerr,
The Gale,
The Youth, Chriſtian,
The Egton, Burrows,
} at London.

"The Bull, Thompſon,
The Read,
} at Briſtol.

"The Daniel, at Liverpool.

"The Waithmas, at Lancaſter.

"The Parminſter, at Deptford.

"The Henry, was taken off the eaſtward of Jamaica, and carried into St Jago and Cuba.

"The Comet packet, ſailed from Jamaica the 28th July.

"We have nothing new of the combined fleet, or of Admiral Darby. The enemy are generally thought to have gone

"They are very anxious to hear from New York, having a notion to think that the next diſpatches from that place will be the moſt important news we have ever had from

"The arrival of a certain much-talked-of naval officer, is to bring out matter for ſeveral intereſting queſtions, the next ſeſſion of Parliament. Miniſtry ſcruple not to ſay, that he has ſhielded his own private intereſt more than the public good. The commander, in return, accuſes them of having given wrong information reſpecting the enemy, by which he was rendered unable to do his country thoſe ſignal ſervices he would otherwiſe have done it.

"The ſufficient cabinet has ſat ſeveral times on the propoſal from the courts of Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, to negociate a ſeparate peace between England and Holland; and we think from the preſent complection of things, there is room to believe that it will be ſet about, with the concurrence of parties.

"Private letters were yeſterday received in town from Sir George Rodney, with his diſpatches to the Admiralty, by which we learn, that he has had but a bad ſtate of health, and is at preſent very much indiſpoſed.

"The Miniſtry are ſaid to have taken great offence at the conduct of Sir George Rodney, in coming home in ſo fine a ſhip as the Gibraltar, when there was ſo great an occaſion for it in the Weſt Indies.

"It is erroneouſly ſtated in the London papers, that the Bank ſtockholders have been called upon for 8 *per cent.* on their capital. The fact is, that, at the laſt quarterly General Court, the Directors of the Bank announced to the Public their ability to encreaſe the dividend upon their ſtock from 5½ to 6 *per cent.* It is alſo true, that, in conſequence of the late agreement between Government and the Bank, for a renewal of their charter, a part of which agreement was, that the Bank ſhould lend another million to Government, the Directors of the Bank, to avoid the charge of partiality, reſolved, That every holder of Bank ſtock might, if he pleaſed, become a ſubſcriber to the addition of one million, in the proportion of 8 *per cent.* upon the ſum of Bank ſtock he had, in order to raiſe the million wanted to lend Government; but this is ſo far from being a call upon the ſtockholders, that it is an offer made to them, which they may, or may not, comply with, but which they will hardly refuſe, as it is at this moment lucrative and beneficial.

"As it is an abſolute fact, that Sir George Rodney was, for ſeveral days, beating about the coaſt of Ireland, and ſaw nothing of the combined fleet, it is very much doubted it is on the Iriſh coaſt, notwithſtanding the very poſitive manner in which it is aſſerted by the moſt intelligent people in the political world. The general opinion now is, that the combined fleet is gone into Breſt.

"A Council was held this day on the ſeveral letters from the Courts of Peterſburgh, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, offering to negociate a ſeparate peace between that of London and their High Mightineſſes the States General, ſhould it be found the wiſhes of both parties. The majority of the Council are ſaid to have declared againſt it *in toto*; but this we give more as the report of the day, than as an article of news, for the truth of which we would make ourſelves reſponſible.

"It is a fact, that Admiral Darby has poſitive orders to engage the combined fleet, if poſſible, ſo that if they ſhould not have gone into port, we may expect to hear very ſoon of an action, the moſt important in its conſequences, perhaps, of any we have had during the preſent war."

On Friday laſt, died, at his ſeat at Aſk-hall, near Richmond, Yorkſhire, the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Baronet, one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and member of Parliament for this city. This is the third Parliament in which Sir Laurence has ſat as repreſentative for the city of Edinburgh.

This day, the conteſted election of Convener of the Fourteen Incorporated Trades of this city, came to be conſidered by the Magiſtrates and Council. We formerly mentioned, that the candidates were, Mr William Chalmer deacon of the Surgeons, and Mr William Fraſer deacon of the Hammermen. We likewiſe ſtated the main objection offered by Mr Fraſer, and his party, againſt the election of Mr Chalmer. This day, Mr Chalmer deſired to be authoriſed in his office of deacon, agreeable to the ſett, which was done accordingly. The Council then came to determine who was the legal Convener, and found in favour of Mr Fraſer. Againſt this judgment, Mr Chalmer preſented a bill of ſuſpenſion, with a liſt upon it, from one of the Lords of Seſſion, which is ordered to be ſeen and anſwered againſt Tueſday next; ſo that this matter, we preſume, will afford buſineſs for the Parliament-houſe next winter ſeſſion.

This day, the following Gentlemen were choſen Merchant and Trades Counſellors for the enſuing year, viz.

Meſſ. Robert Allan,
James Gordon,
John Spottiſwood,
} Merchant Counſellors.

Thomas Miller,
Adam Smith,
} Trades Counſellors.

Lieut. Alexander Cuninghame, (brother to the late John Cuninghame, Eſq; Inſpector General of the Cuſtoms in Scotland) was on the 20th curt. promoted to the rank of Maſter and Commander, in the Royal Navy, and appointed to the command of his Majeſty's armed ſhip the Royal Charlotte of 20 guns, now at Briſtol, as a reward for his long and meritorious ſervices in the navy.

Yeſterday ſailed from Leith roads on a cruize, his Majeſty's ſhip Venus.

The Four Friends from Amſterdam to Boſton, very richly laden (taken by the Lively privateer, as formerly mentioned) is arrived at Leith.

Extract of a letter from Perth, Sept. 24.

"Lord Hailes opened the Circuit Court of Juſticiary at this place on Thurſday laſt, when Janet Belly, from Bandoch in Fortarſhire, indicted for child-murder, was fugitate.—— David Dick, ſhoemaker in Kirktown of Largo, indicted for aſſaulting and ſtriking Catharine Watſon his neighbour, and Grizel Foſter her daughter, in their own houſe, and cruelly beating Archibald Laing her grandchild, of about five years of age, which occaſioned his death. The Jury found, that the pannel entered the houſe, and aſſaulted and maltreated all the three; but found no proof that the child died of that maltreatment. He was impriſoned for two months, and ordained to find bail for 300 merks Scots for his good behaviour, and to keep the peace for twelve months; and alſo to keep Catharine Watſon and Grizel Foſter harmleſs and ſkaithleſs in their perſons and goods, as in caution of lawburrows. —David Thomſon, collier in Borrowſtounneſs, indicted for theft, and particularly for ſtealing cloth from the bleachfield of Mark Stark and Company near Dunfermline, upon the ſtatute of the 18th year of Geo. II. which makes the ſtealing cloth from a bleachfield, to the value of ten ſhillings, capital, with a power to the Judge to tranſmute the capital puniſhment to fourteen years tranſportation;—alſo for an attempt to ſteal a ſecond time from the ſaid bleachfield, in which attempt he was ſeized by the watchman's dog, and kept down by the dog till the watchman ſeized him; and being a perſon of bad fame, habit and repute a thief. The theft of two diaper table-cloths, the attempt to ſteal, and his being a perſon of bad fame, habit and repute a thief, were found proven; but his ſtealing three pieces of linen libelled, was found not proven. As the value of the two table-cloths was below ten ſhillings, he was ſentenced, after fourteen days impriſonment in Perth, to be carried to Dunfermline, and whipt through the ſtreets, and then baniſhed from Scotland for five years, under the uſual certifications.—This was all the buſineſs before the Court, which riſes to-morrow, and concludes the northern circuit."

Mr Robert Dick Advocate, Profeſſor of Civil Law in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, begins a Courſe of Lectures on Juſtinian's Inſtitutions and Pandects, upon the 21ſt of November next. The Lectures on the Inſtitutions to be given in Engliſh.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

At a time ſo full of danger to Britain, every true lover of his country ſhould be prepared to defend it. This is the firſt duty of a citizen; and none ſeem to have underſtood it ſo well as the aſſociated members of the Edinburgh Defenſive Band. The zeal of their conduct diſplays a truly prudent and patriotic ſpirit; for no man knows what change the events of a day may bring about, in ſo uncertain a ſtate of public affairs. Our enemy, confiding in ſuperiority of numbers, may attempt to force a landing upon our coaſt, and every man be called upon to act the part of a ſoldier to repel the invaſion: Then will the foreſight of this Band ſhine conſpicuouſly over the improvidence of their neighbours; and the diſcipline learned in the leiſure hours of tranquility, render them ſerviceable to their country when the danger arrives. And when we behold mercenaries, who fight for hire, acquit themſelves honourably in the field, we have no right to doubt the ſteadineſs of our fellow citizens, who have property of their own to defend, a character to maintain, and who ſtep forward to protect their country with the honourable principles of freedom.

It is, indeed, to be regretted, that their number is not yet adequate to the defence of the country. This deficiency, however, the inhabitants of the metropolis may eaſily ſupply. The Volunteers have performed the part of brave men in taking up arms. Our duty ſummons us to follow ſo laudable an example. Beſides, as the enemy will ſoon learn, that we have reſumed the martial ſpirit of our anceſtors, and are prepared to meet their attack with reſolution, they will be the leſs ready to undertake a hazardous enterprize; and we, on our part, will enjoy the ſatisfaction, both of living perfectly ſecure from danger, and of owing that ſecurity to the vigorous exertions of a manly ſpirit.

The appearance of this corps is not to be paſſed over, as it gives a juſt indication of the ſpirit which animates them. Every ſpectator on Saturday admired the whole of their behaviour; their ſteadineſs under arms, the regularity of their evolutions, their quickneſs in firing, and every other circumſtance of this little review. Nor could any one conceive, that in ſo ſhort a time ſuch proficiency could be attained in military diſcipline by men leſs ſtrongly actuated by zeal for the common welfare. Much inferior merit would have met with a favourable reception; their merit deſerves all the commendation which we can beſtow upon men who offer their ſervice in defence of their country, and who diſregard danger for the public ſafety.

BRUCE.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 25. Four Friends, Knotty, from Amſterdam, with bale goods.
Robert and John, Sharp, from Aberdeen in ballaſt.
Induſtry, Duncanſon, from Alloa, with oak ſpoaks.
26. Peggy, Mocoke, from ditto with ditto.
George, Simpſon, from Dunbar, with oil.
Jean, Brown, from Glaſgow, with wood.

SAILED,

Succeſs, Ferrier, for Glaſgow, with goods.
Fliegeſti Mercurius, Rooſe, for Bo-neſs, with goods.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH,

SEPTEMBER 26. 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a POST OFFICE will be eſtabliſhed in the Village of BEAULY, ten miles weſt of Inverneſs, upon the 10th day of October next; and that the Departures from this Office will be on *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Saturday*, at nine at night.—Poſtage of a ſingle letter 4d.

By order of the Poſtmaſter General,

DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

A HOUSE TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, That ELEGANT HOUSE in the weſt ſide of St Andrew's Square, all within itſelf, belonging to Mr Smollet of Lymington, and preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Buchan Hepburn advocate; with the Stables and Coach-houſe belonging thereto.

The houſe to be ſeen every day betwixt twelve and two o'clock at noon; and thoſe inclining to take the ſame, may be informed of particulars, by applying to Samuel Mitchelſon clerk to the ſignet, Carrubber's cloſe.

SURPLUS RENT.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, betwixt and Martinmas firſt, a SURPLUS RENT in Fife of 49l. 11s. Sterling; the endurance of the tack nine years; and a collateral ſecurity for the rent's not failing to be paid will be given.

Enquire at Robert Stark writer in Cupar, James Bryce writer in Strathmiglo, or George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

NOTICE.

THAT application is to be made to Parliament, the enſuing Seſſion, to impower the Truſtees for the Turnpike-roads in the county of Edinburgh to erect a Toll-bar or gate upon the after-mentioned road, and to procure an alteration in ſtatute-work within ſaid county.

BY Order of the Truſtees for the Turnpike-roads in the county of Edinburgh, notice is hereby given, that a petition is to be preſented to the Parliament of Great Britain, in the enſuing Seſſion, praying, that powers may be granted to the ſaid Truſtees to erect a Toll-bar or gate upon that part of the highway or road in the ſaid county leading from the Water-gate, at the foot of the Canongate of Edinburgh, to the extremity of ſaid county, to the eaſtward of the town of Muſſelburgh, and to levy tolls thereat, as is done at the other toll-bars in the ſaid county, to be applied for the reparation of the ſaid road; and that a petition is alſo to be preſented to Parliament the enſuing Seſſion, praying that powers may be granted to the ſaid Truſtees to alter the preſent method of levying the ſtatute work within the ſaid ſhire of Edinburgh.

This Notice by order of the Truſtees, by

SAM. MITCHELSON, Jun. Clerk

TO be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr William Winlaw, in Berwick upon Tweed, on Tueſday the 9th day of October 1781,

An American built BRIG, of the burden of 160 tons, or thereabouts, (a prize to the Intrepid privateer of Berwick) with her ſeveral Stores and Materials, as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Berwick, aforeſaid.

Alſo, to be SOLD, the CARGO of the ſaid prize, conſiſting of Tobacco, Sugar, Saſſafras, Lintſeed, and other articles.

And alſo, to be SOLD, the Ship's and Gunner's STORES, belonging to the ſaid privateer.

The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Inventories may be ſeen at the place of ſale, and at Mr Lambert's office in Berwick, aforeſaid.

SEVENTY TONS WHALE OIL,

TO be SOLD, on Thurſday the eleventh of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Whaleſiſhing Company's Office, Dunbar

An UNDERTAKER Wanted for High Roads.

WANTED, one or more UNDERTAKERS, properly qualified to put and keep in proper repair, for ſuch a term of years as can be agreed on, The TURNPIKE-ROAD leading from Wrights Houſes Toll-bar to Carlops Bridge; and particularly to finiſh this autumn that ſpace thereof between the five-mile ſtone and Glencoarſe Bridge.

Propoſals for the above to be lodged immediately with Mr Gordon of Braid, and the undertakers to find caution for their engagements.

CONTRACTORS FOR PROVISIONS WANTED.

PERSONS willing to contract for the following articles of Proviſions for Priſoners of War in Edinburgh Caſtle and Hoſpital, for Twelve Months, to be delivered daily at the expence of the contractors, to commence the 1ſt of October next, are deſired to give in their offers in writing, ſigned and ſealed, addreſſed to GEORGE MIDDLETON, Eſq; agent for ſaid priſoners, at John Thomſon's writer, head of Leith-ſtreet, New Town, betwixt and Friday the 28th of September inſtant.

1. BREAD.—To be made of whole flour, dreſſed through a cloth, of 7 s. 6 d. price; to be baken into loaves of 4 1-half pounds each; to be weighed ſix hours after baking.
2. BEEF.—Good ox-beef, to be delivered in clean quarters; the four quarters not to weigh leſs than four Cwt. or in leſs quantities, if required.
3. BEER.—Every ſeven barrels of beer to be brewed from eight buſhels of the ſtrongeſt amber malt, and ſix or ſeven pounds hops, ſuch as are uſed by common brewers.
4. PEASE.—To be of the white ſort, and good boilers.
5. CHEESE.—To be good Glouceſter or Wiltſhire, or the uſual cheeſe of the country.
6. BUTTER.—Good ſalt butter, per ewt.
7. COALS.—Per ewt.
8. CANDLES.—Twelve in the pound, bald wick, for the hoſpital.
9. GREENS.—To be ſtripped of the outer leaves, and fit for the copper, per ewt.
10. STRAW.—Per kemple.

N. B. The daily ſupplies of proviſions will be inſpected by the agent, and what is not found agreeable to contract will be ſent to the Charity Work-houſe, and forfeited by the contractors.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, Sept. 20. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 29th of September inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, in the Exciſe Warehouſe at LEITH, (purſuant to an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, ſeized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

5 Boxes, containing 382 lib. weight of BLACK TEA; appraiſed at 6 s. 3 d. per lib.

1 Bag, containing 59 lib. weight of BLACK TEA; appraiſed at 5 s. 6 d. per lib.

3 Boxes, containing 143 lib. weight of BLACK TEA; appraiſed at 6 s. 3 d. per lib.

The goods and the conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſe in Leith, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of November next, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of WESTER DRAKIES, poſſeſſed by John Fraſer, William Kennedy, and Donald Macintoſh, lying in the pariſh and ſhire of Inverneſs. The yearly rent of theſe lands is 71 bolls 2 firlots victual, and 14 l. 17 s. 3 d. 10-12ths ſterling of money. They hold of the burgh of Inverneſs, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

The upſet price is 1148 l. 13 s. 7 d. 10-12ths, being twenty-two years purchaſe of the free rent, valuing the victual at 11 s. per boll.——ALSO,

That HOUSE in the SOCIETY, Edinburgh, built by Mr Campbell of Argyle's Square, and lately poſſeſſed by John Home, Eſq; at 45 l. ſterling of yearly rent. It lies on the ſouth of Mr Pringle's houſe, and conſiſts of ſunk ſtorey, parlour and drawing-room floors, two ſtoreys above for bed-rooms, beſides garrets. It holds feu of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of 1 l. 1s. of feu-duty. The upſet price 527 l. 8 s. being twelve years purchaſe of the free rent.

The houſe may be ſeen every lawful day from twelve to two o'clock.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of ſale are in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of ſeſſion, and Matthew Sandilands writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the progreſs of writs, and give any further information to thoſe intending to purchaſe.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF WIGTON.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th day of November next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Two and a Half-merk Land of CAPENOCH, and Two Merk Land of CULBAE, of old extent, lying in the pariſh of Kirkinner, and ſhire of Wigton. Theſe lands conſiſt of about 400 acres, are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and are valued at 100 l. Sterling per annum. They hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a vote in the county. They lie within a few miles of a navigable river, and the ſea, and the town of Wigton, have marle, and ready acceſs to lime.

For particulars apply to Alexander Abercrombie writer to the ſignet.

A FARM TO LET.

TO be LET for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

The FARM called SUMMERSIDE, lying on the road from Edinburgh, and within one mile of Dalkeith, and bounded on the weſt by the Newbottle road. There is an elegant houſe, and large barn, lately built upon it, with every other convenience neceſſary. The farm contains about 66 Scots acres, divided into ſeven parks, and all well incloſed.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Forbes writer in Edinburgh.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET in leaſe, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1782,

THE Eſtate of DARNCHESTER, conſiſting of the farms of Darnchester, Dovecoatmains, and Hawkslaw, lying in the pariſh of Coldſtream and county of Berwick.

Theſe farms conſiſt of 1000 acres, or thereby, lie contiguous, are of a rich ſoil, in a good climate, without any waſte ground, have near and ready acceſs to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldſtream, are within a ſhort diſtance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunſe, Coldſtream, and Keiſo. The whole eſtate is capable of the higheſt improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and lal other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in graſs, whereof 60 of the beſt ſoil, well laid down, and may have the ſtraw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a ſmall conſideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunſe, as to further particulars concerning the eſtate, and who will give directions for ſhewing the lands.

Propoſals for taking the whole, or part of the eſtate, may be made to James Rochead, Eſq; of Inverleith, the propietor, or to John Anderſon writer to the ſignet: And it may be depended on that ſuch as are not accepted of ſhall be kept ſecret.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Martinmas firſt, either in one or two Farms, for any number of years from five to nineteen, as ſhall be agreed upon,

The LANDS of NETHERHALL, and HILL OF THREAVE GRANGE, conſiſting of 300 Scots acres, all incloſed and divided, of which 260 acres are fine arable and meadow grounds, ſituated on the banks of the river Dee, in the pariſh of Balmaghie and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, within two miles of Carlingwork. There is marle on the grounds ſufficient for their improvement. Should more be wanted, it can be had at an eaſy rate from Carlingwork Loch, by the canal now opened. There is an excellent new-built farm-houſe on the grounds, conſiſting of a kitchen and four good rooms, cloſets, &c. and a complete ſet of office-houſes. The great military road from Port-Patrick to Carliſle runs through theſe farms, and a ſea-port within ſix miles of the houſe; to which port there is a new road cut. The lands are at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the proprietor, who may be treated with at Balmaghie Houſe, where he reſides, which is ſituated within a mile of theſe farms.—There is a ſervant in the farm-houſe of Threave Grange who will ſhow the ſame and the lands.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD,

BY public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 12th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven o'clock,

The Eſtate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHHEADS, lying in the pariſhes of Annan and Hoddam. This eſtate conſiſts of ſundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots meaſure. It lies along both ſides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a conſiderable breadth. There is a commodious new built manſion-houſe, with office-houſes, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations, and natural woods around it. The houſe is moſt delightfully ſituated, commanding a moſt extenſive and pleaſant proſpect of the river Annan, the Solway Firth, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two ſhort miles of the town of Annan, a ſea port. The eſtate is almoſt all arable, much of it incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already ſufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the eſtate, and a valuable ſalmon-fiſhing in the river of Annan. There is plenty of limeſtone within the grounds, and a ſervitude of limeſtone upon the eſtate of Limekills, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk, and the ſuperiority thereof will be ſold at the ſame time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, paſs through this eſtate. The preſent rental of the eſtate is about 500 l. Sterling per annum; but as ſeveral of the leaſes are out, the rent will riſe conſiderably. The eſtate holds of ſubjects ſuperior, for payment of ſmall feu duties. The eſtate of Brydkirk, which lies on one ſide of the river Annan will be ſold ſeporately from the eſtate of Cleugheads, if purchaſers incline.

The rental and progreſs of writ. with a plan of the eſtate, will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to further particulars.

SALE of the YORK BUILDING COMPANY'S ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe of Edinburgh, on Frday 15th February next, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, the following ESTATES, belonging to the YORK BUILDING COMPANY:

I. The Lands and Barony of BELHELVIE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven free rent is 956 l. 15 s. 10 d. 10-12ths ſterling; and the upſet price, at 24 years purchaſe, is 22,963 l. 1 s. 8 d.

II. The LANDS in the pariſhes of Fettereſſo and Dunnottar, in the county of Kincardine, belonging to the York Building Company, (except the Village of Stonehaven). The proven free rent of theſe lands is 796 l. 8 s. 8 d. 8-12ths; and the upſet price, at 25 years purchaſe, (after deducing 500 merks, allowed to be retained for redeeming a wadſet poſſeſſed by James Wood, and found to be redeemable for that ſum), is 19,883 l. 2 s. 6 d. ſterling.

III. The Lordſhip and Barony of LEUCHARS and others, belonging to the York Building Company, lying in the county of Fife, whereof the proven free rent is 737 l. 19 s. 5 d. 11-12ths ſterling; and the upſet price, at 23 years purchaſe, is 16,973 l. 8 s 4 d. 1-12th ſterling.

Conſiderable graſſums were paid by the tenants of theſe three eſtates, not eſtimated in the above rental thereof; the particulars whereof will be ſeen from the ſcheme of the ſale.

IV. The Lordſhip and Eſtate of KILSYTH, lying in the counties of Stirling and Dunbarton, under leaſe to Mr Campbell of Shawfield, at the rent of 500 l. free of all deductions. The upſet price, at 25 years purchaſe, is 12,500 l.

All theſe eſtates will be divided into ſmaller lots, whereof the particulars will be hereafter advertiſed.

Copies of the rentals, and prepared ſcheme of the ſales, with ſurveys and plans of the eſtates, to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet; and the prepared ſtate of the ſale, and articles of roup, may be ſeen at the office of Keith Dunbar, depute clerk of Seſſion.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, by the Tutors of Miſs OGILVY of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Seſſion,

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Eaſter and Weſter Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and aſtricted Multures thereof, Balgay, Mireſide, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the foreſaid whole lands, except thoſe of Balgay, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the pariſhes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 903 l. 18 s. 10 d. 11-12ths Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlots barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, beſides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This eſtate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to theſe towns, in the heart of the Carſe of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the moſt beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and conſiſts of a proper proportion of carſe and other grounds. The ſoil is of the richeſt and moſt ſubſtantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very beſt quality. The barony meaſure is large, and the victual-farm gives the higheſt prices. The tenants are all in good circumſtances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the eſtate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaſer will have every proſpect of riſes as the leaſes drop.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carſe eſtate, and an extenſive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The manſion-houſe, which conſiſts of twelve rooms, beſides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and ſtands nearly in the center of the eſtate, at a proper diſtance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-houſe, a fine orchard, and a new garden, incloſed by high walls, well ſtocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which ſurrounds the houſe, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaſer can have acceſs at pleaſure, is ſufficiently incloſed; and the thriving hedge-rows and ſtripes of planting on this part of the eſtate give a moſt beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the eſtate is ſufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or ſuch part thereof as the purchaſer inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper ſecurity.

The progreſs is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to John Robertſon writer in Edinburgh, perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply.

James Niel, gardener at Inchmartine, will ſhow the eſtate and the houſe.

ARGYLE-SHIRE.

UPON Monday the 8th day of October next, there will be ſold by roup, within the houſe of George Horſington, Inverary,

I. Fifty-four Pounds Nine Shillings and Nine Pence Sterling of Arrears of Rent, reſting by the tenants of Lindſaigs and Cramunichan, late the property of Duncan Ochiltree.

II. Ninety-one Pounds Eight Pence 7-12ths Sterling of principal, bearing intereſt from Martinmas 1775, being Duncan Ochiltree's ſhare of part of the price of Angus Fiſher's ſubjects, retained to anſwer an annuity to his wife after his death, during the joint lives of Mr and Mrs Fiſher; this debt will draw every two years, 40 l. 13 s. 10 d. 6-12ths Sterling, until the whole of it is paid. If the husband die before the whole is paid, what then remains, and intereſt of it, will be paid at the wife's death.

The articles and conditions of roup will be ſeen in the hands of Duncan Campbell writer in Inveraray; and James Ferrier writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, will inform as to other particulars.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 14th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Barony of CESSNOCK and BAR, conſiſting of about 3000 acres, all lying contignous, in the pariſhes of Riccarton and Galſton, and county of Ayr, and that either in the following Lots, or in ſingle Farms, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

LOT I. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 396 acres:—Laigh Langſide and Coalgoave, Barnhill, Muiryett, and High Langſide; rent 118 l. 18 s. and 20 hens.

In this lot there is plenty of coal cropping out of the ground, which may be wrought without ſinking. The lands are ſeparately retoured to a 40 ſhilling land and 20 ſhilling land of old extent, by a retour prior to 1681.

LOT II. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 261 acres:—Barward 10 ſhilling land, Meadowhead and Goatfoot, Underwood, Barwood, and Maxwood Meadow; rent 161 l. 8 s. 9 d. Sterling, 18 bolls meal, and 20 hens. The Barwood, of 20 acres, and another wood of two acres, are now fit for cutting. The tack of Goatfoot, which conſiſts of 57 acres, expires in 1784: It commenced in 1765.

LOT III. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 342 acres.—Millands, and part of Stockwell, Gachalands, and part of ditto, Clinchyard, Sparnellbank, Burnhead, and part of Millands and of Drumdroch, Drumdroch, and Houſe and Yard at Tollbar; rent 238 l. 10 s. and 46 hens.

LOT IV. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 478 acres:—Newbyre, and part of Middendub ſouth of the road from Galſton to Ayr, Bulhill, Lady-yard, and Wraes; rent 142 l. 10 s. and 26 hens.

In 1783 the rent of Newbyre receives an addition of 8 l. and in 1785 a further addition of 17 l. making in all on the rent of this lot a riſe of 25 l. ſterling. On the lands of Newbyre there is a new pigeon-houſe, well ſtocked with pigeons.

LOT V. To conſiſt of the following farms, which extend to about 252 acres:—Overloans Eaſter, Overloans Weſter, and Gillhead, Netherloans Hillheads, and Townhead; rent 84 l. and 8 hens.

In 1783 there is a riſe on the rent of theſe lands of 21 l. and in 1785 a further riſe of 46 l. making in all a riſe of 67 l. on this lot.

LOT VI. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 196 acres:—Eaſt Netherloans, Weſt Netherloans, with that part of Ceſſnock Mains on the eaſt ſide of the Kilmarnock road, and ſouth ſide of Galſton road, Glenterff, Sawterſyke Eaſter, ditto Weſter, ſmall Inclofure at Woodhead and Inglis's Garden, and Freeſtone Quarry; rent 93 l. 15 s. and 18 hens.

There is a riſe of 8 l. takes place in the rent of Eaſt Netherloans, and a ſimilar riſe of 8 l. in the rent of Weſt Netherloans, in 1783. There is a riſe of 1 l. takes place in the rent of the ſmall incloſure at Woodhead in 1784, and an additional riſe of 8 l. takes place in the rent of Eaſt Netherloans, and of 8 l. 13 s. 4 d. in the rent of Weſt Netherloans, in 1785, making in all a riſe on this lot of 43 l. 13 s. 4 d. ſterling.

LOT VII. To conſiſt of the Lands of Whitehill and Craigmill, which extend to about 196 acres, and are let for 66 l. 10 s. and 6 hens. There is a fine limeſtone quarry on the lands of Whitehill, with a draw-kiln in good repair.

LOT VIII. To conſiſt of the following farms, which extend to about 265 acres:—Aird, Airdmill, Buckleſton, Quamire, and Garrochmure, part of Ceſſnock Mains, on the ſouth ſide of the road from Galſton to Ayr, and weſt ſide of the road from Kilmarnock to Mauchline, part of Netherloans Eaſter, part of Netherloans Weſter, Shaw's Mill and Millands, and Dulloch-hill; rent 246 l. 11 s. 1 d 6-12ths, and 14 hens.

There is alſo a fat ſow or gelt payable by the miller of Shaw's Mill; and in 1784 there is a riſe of 7 l. 9 s. 3 d. takes place on the rent of the parts of Netherloans Eaſter and Netherloans Weſter, contained in this lot.

LOT IX. To conſiſt of the following Farms, extending to about 229 acres:—Aſhyard, Wallace and Brieryhill, Aſhyard and Gordonſton, Potterhill, Middendubhole, and part of Aſhyard, Parroch Park and Stewerſton, part of Leftnock let to Reid, part of ditto let to Connell, and part of ditto let to Bunton; rent 106 l. 17 s. and 22 hens.

There is a riſe of 4 l. upon Bunton's Leftnock in 1782, 14 l. upon Parroch Park, and 14 l. 7s. upon Connell and Reid's parts of Liffnock, in 1783, and there is an additional riſe of 2 l. 16s. upon Parroch Park in 1784; making in all a riſe on this lot of 34 l. 17s.

LOT X. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 257 acres:—Purroch, Pill and Woodſide, eaſter half of Bowhouſe, Ceſſnock wood, Smith's Poſſeſſion, Katie's Acre and Garden at Woodhead, and that part of Ceſſnock Mains on the eaſt ſide of Kilmarnock road, and north ſide of Galſton, and Two incloſures at Woodhead; rent 18 bolls 3 firlots meal, 114 l. 10s. 10d. and 14 hens.

There is a riſe of 8 l. 5s. 6d. on the two incloſures of Woodhead in 1784, and there is a valuable wood on Ceſſnock, of 24 acres, ready for cutting.

LOT XI. To conſiſt of the following farms, which extend to about 354 acres:—Haining Place and Yards, Haining Mains and Weſter half of Bowhouſe, Hainingwood, Norriſbank, Houſe and Yard at the Coalhill, Barleith and part of Norriſbank, Ceſſnock Yards and Lochcroft, part of Ceſſnock Mains on the weſt ſide of Kilmarnock road, and north ſide of Galſton, Millhill, and Ceſſnock Mill and Kiln and Mill-lands; rent 249 l. 17s. 10d. and 34 hens.

There is a riſe of 5 l. on the rent of the lands of Norriſbank in 1784, and an additional riſe of 10 l. in 1784, making in all a riſe of 15 l.

On this lot there is a good new-built manſion-houſe, and a fine orchard, with a variety of good old timber on the lands of Hainings; a good natural wood of eight acres, a fine orchard, and a variety of full-grown trees on Ceſſnock Yards; a fire engine has lately been erected on the coal-work, which being within a mile of Kilmarnock, a very conſiderable ſale is to be expected.

LOT XII. Several Feu-duties in the town of Riccarton, amounting to 5 l. 10 s. 6 d. Sterling.

The whole lands (except thoſe in Lot II. and the lands of Clinchyard in Lot III. and the lands of Aſhyard and Gordonſton, Brieryhill, Middendub, and Potterhill, in Lot IX. which held of Lord Loudon) hold of the Crown, and afford three freehold-qualifications.

The whole public burdens on the eſtate amount to 2 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of meal, payable to the miniſter of Galſton, and 3 l. 1 s. 9 d. money-ſtipend; 1 boll 3 firlots 2 pecks meal, and 2 firlots 2 pecks bere, payable to the miniſter of Riccarton, which will be divided proportionally upon the ſeveral farms lying in theſe pariſhes.

And there is payable to the Earl of London, for the lands held of him, an yearly feu-duty of 7 l. 10 s. 10 d. The valued rent of the eſtate, according to which ceſs is payable, is 1707 l. 7 s. 1 d. Scots. The whole hens payable upon the eſtate are convertible, in the proprietor's option, at 1 s. each.

The rental of the eſtate and progreſs of writs may be ſeen in the hands of John Ruſſel, jun. clerk to the ſignet. Perſons deſirous of making a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale for the whole of the above eſtate, or any part of it, may apply to the ſaid John Ruſſell, who has full powers to conclude a bargain.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 *d.*